

REMARKS

Upon a Late

PAMPHLET

Intitul'd,

The Two Great Questions consider'd :

- I. What the *French* King will do
with respect to the *Spanish* Monarchy.
 - II. What Measures the *English* ought
to take.
- [D. before]



L O N D O N,

Printed in the Year 1700.

REMARKS

PAMPHLET

The First Great Question considered:

I. What are the powers which will do with respect to the Spanish Monarchy.

II. What measures the English ought to take.



LONDON

Printed in the Year 1808

R E M A R K S

U P O N

A late Pamphlet, &c.

THE Considerer of these Questions, in his Introduction, bears very hard upon the deceased King of *Spain*, and calls him no less than a Fool, whose Kingdom may be taken or beg'd from him without his Consent; that he has no right of disposal, either by Deed of Gift or Will; and has the assurance, P. 2. to say that the Duke *D' Anjou* has no manner of Title, but what is presumptive upon the Death of his Father and elder Brother without Issue.

I cannot believe that the good People of *Spain*, who are Natives of that Kingdom, and whose Country is their own, have given our Author this speedy notice, that they disclaim the Duke *D' Anjou* from being their King. For notwithstanding all Wills, Deeds of Gift, or other Titles whatsoever, if they own him as their King, and allow him the Sovereignty, he has the most undoubted and rightful Title to that Kingdom of any in the World: for to assert that a King brought to the Sovereignty

by the Consent, Will and Approbation of the People, has no Title, tends not only to the destruction of the Rights of most Sovereign Princes in the World, but also to the utter ruin of the Present Establishment in *England*; and till such time as our Author can prove that the major part of the good People of *Spain* have disowned the Duke *D'Anjou's* Accession to that Throne, we must believe him to be a most rightful and legal King.

As to his first grand Question, viz. What measures the King of *France* will take with respect to the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy? This Question is fitter to be decided by an Astrologer than a Politician; and the little Conjuror near *Ludgate* is the fittest Person to answer it: For what man can tell, without the assistance of the Stars, what Measures the *French* King will take in this Affair? What Measures has he not taken to enlarge his Dominions, and aggrandize the Glory of his Empire? And yet were any of these Measures known beforehand? Did he ever acquaint our Author, or any Sovereign Prince with his Designs? Have not his Ways been, like those of Providence, in the dark, and his Paths past finding out? Did our Author believe the *French* K. by a Treaty of Partition had any design of getting the whole to himself?

The main stress of this conjuring Question lies here, as *Page* 7. Whether the *French* King will stand by the Partition agreed on, or accept of the late K. of *Spain's* Will. This Question the *French* K. has fully answered, by declaring of the Duke *D'Anjou* King of *Spain* and all the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging. I have seen a Treaty of Partition,

Partition printed in *English* and *French*, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of *England*, *France*, and *Holland*; yet I cannot find how the *English* Nation is concerned in that Partition, his Majesty has owned it to his People by no publick Declaration; nor has, as I remember, our *Gazette* once mentioned it, tho often inserted in Foreign Intelligences: Now if the Persons that signed that Treaty, are minded to make good that Partition, it matters us not, as long as they are to do it at their own Expence; for we are in a bad Condition, if the *English* Nation, at the expence of their Blood and Treasure, must make good all Treaties that are concluded without consent of Parliament.

The first grand Question being of so little moment that it needs no Answer, or rather answers it self: I shall therefore consider his Second, which indeed is a grand Question, *viz. What Measures the English ought to take in this Juncture?* This Answer he divides into two parts. 1. Supposing the *French* King adheres to the Partition agreed upon by the League before mentioned. And, secondly, supposing the *French* King should push for the Whole, on the pretence of a Will made by the King of *Spain*.

I don't know of any League the *English* are enter'd into; and if the *French* King will push for the Whole, that's his own business, and none of ours; let us keep our Island safe, and let him push himself to pieces if he pleases.

Pag. 13. Our Author says, "'Tis confess'd *England*, since her Troops are broke, and her People more divided in Temper than 'twas hop'd they wou'd have been under so mild and gentle a Government, makes but a very mean Figure abroad;

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" and were any King at the Head of her Councils as
 " well as Forces, but *K. William*, hardly any Nation
 " would trouble their Heads to confederate with her.

The first Question was but a story of a Cock and a Bull, only to bring on the second Question, which is a mere Shooing-horn to draw on what some sort of People mightily want, I mean a Standing Army. *England*, since her Troops are broke, is in a woful condition, every Man has lost an Arm or a Leg ; Alas, how the poor Country halts now our Redcoats are disbanded ? In what a miserable Condition are the poor Country-Inns, now they have lost their party-coloured Guests. Souldiers, and building of Sconces, is a wonderful Advantage to our Country People : we are quite Wing-broke, cripl'd and undone, and nothing but Twenty thousand Redcoats can set us into Joint again. But the worst on't is, we are divided in Temper, as we have ever been since *Q. Elizabeth's* Days, when there was no separate Interest between Court and Country, and those only were prefer'd that did the best Service to the Nation. But pray who can now help it ? The disbanded Officers are out of Temper, they have half Pay instead of Whole ; the Common Souldiers are out of Temper, they are forc'd to work, instead of thieving and living upon their Quarters : And I dare say our Author will be out of Temper too, if he has not a good Place given him for this unspeakable piece of Service ; or if the House of Commons (upon whom he has scandalously reflected, as well as upon the whole Nation, of which they are the Representatives) should call him to an Account for his Book. And under these sad Circumstances our poor Country makes a
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lamentable Figure abroad; and truly I think it made a worse at home when the Liberties of the People were precarious by a Standing Army, and no Man in *England* could call what he had his own. Indeed the *English* Nation is little beholden to him to represent us in such a miserable Condition: But our Sycophant currys favour with the King; and with his Majesty in the head of us, as a foil, he will a little set off our Deformities, and make us somewhat formidable; but without his Majesty, alas! no Nation would trouble their Heads to confederate with us. A wonderful loss indeed! and if no body will confederate with us, where is the Damage provided we confederate among our selves? Did ever we get any thing by foreign Alliances? Are Confederacies advantageous to us who live by our selves in an Island? Give us but a good Fleet, and free us from Standing Armies, and Salary Parliaments; and let the rest of the World, if they please, confederate against us.

He goes on: "But all the World does not yet see our weak Side; and the Reputation of the King makes us more formidable a great deal than we really are."

And are not we much beholden to this Author to discover our weak Side, and lay us open to the whole World, to put us into such a condition that every Foreigner may buy our blind Side of Mrs. *Baldwin* for six Pence? Is not this Man a mere Traitor to his Country, to lay open her weak and indefensible Parts, to the Attacks of every Invader? But coaxing Pug comes on again and tells us, that his Majesty's Reputation makes us more formidable than really we are. I have as great an esteem for his Majesty's Reputation,
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and the Heroick Virtues inherent in him, as any Man ought to have : Yet I hope I may say, without any diminution of his Majesty's Honour, that *English* Valour and Money has no way lessened his Reputation in the World. A great King in the Head of a great, wealthy, and warlike People, is a very formidable Object : But a King without such Assistances, can have no Reputation so as make him formidable, *sic parvis componere*. Our Author has gotten abundance of Reputation by writing this Book ; yet I dare ingage, upon the Reputation of his Book, he cannot buy a Leg of Mutton in *Leadenhal* Market without his Money. To make a King great, in order to make his People little ; and to magnify his Reputation, so as to darken the Bravery of those that made him King, is the way to ruin both : Our Laws, Liberties, nay our Country it self, are very precarious if they depend merely upon the Reputation of our Prince ; nor did I ever yet hear that a Prince enter'd the Field of *Mars* merely upon Reputation, without the other necessary Assistances of War.

He proceeds, *Pag.* 13 and 14. " However I'll for the
 " present suppose what all good Men wish, That we
 " were in the same good Posture as the War left us,
 " united in Council, and ready for Action, and willing to preserve the Character we had then in the
 " World.

The War left us abominably in debt, with an Army upon our hands, from which we are not yet wholly freed ; and would any wise or honest man wish us in such a condition ? Were we then united in Council, are we not so still ? The grand Council of the Nation (which an *English*-man means, when he speaks of

of a Council) is as much united as ever; and I am certain the native Strength of the Kingdom is as ready for Action as ever, and our Parliament as willing and able to preserve our Character in the World as any Land Force can be.

This is the hardest Author to answer that ever I met with, his Book is crouded with Conjectures and Suppositions of he knows not what; he gives reasons for future Events, which may or may not happen. If *France* does so, then *England* must do so; and if *France* does not so, then we are e'en where we were. He gives us, *Pag.* 15. and onwards, the Reasons of the Treaty of Partition betwixt the *English* and *Dutch*. And *pag.* 22. he says, "It must certainly then be the Interest of *England* and *Holland* first to put themselves in such a posture as may prevent the *French* King seizing of *Spain* it self, and *Flanders* in particular; and upon the first Invasion of the Territories of *Spain* by the *French* King, to declare War against him in the name of the whole Confederacy, as an Infringer of the grand Peace of *Reswick*."

Here he positively brings in *England* and *Holland*, as concerned in the Treaty of Partition, when we of the *English* Nation know nothing of the business. Such a Treaty was never under the consideration of our Parliament, who are the Representatives of the *English* Nation. If the States of *Holland* entred into such a League, we leave it to their consideration whether they will make it good, or no; and I leave it to the Body of the *English* Nation to consider whether it be their interest to enter into a War to maintain what their hands never made. But this Author will have us commence a War immediately in the

name of the whole Confederacy, who I suppose have authorized neither *Holland* nor *England* to enter into the Treaty of Partition, and consequently cannot find themselves aggrieved by the Infringement thereof. If the King of *France* is, by his invasion of the Territories of *Spain*, an Infringer of the Peace of *Reswick*, it looks as if the Treaty of Partition was a Preliminary to that Peace, concerning which we have hitherto been in the dark; so that this Gentleman has considerably opened our Eyes in this Affair: The Peace of *Reswick* occasion'd the Treaty of Partition, the Treaty of Partition occasion'd the King of *Spain's* Will, the King of *Spain's* Will made the Duke D' *Anjou* King, and he being King, makes war in *Europe*; and so we have treated the business to a fair purpose.

Whilst he advances this Notion, that the Breach of the Treaty of Partition is an Infringement of the grand Peace of *Reswick*, it creates a mistrust in us, that the Peace of *Reswick* was not so honourable as was at first boasted, since it is an Inlet to a new War, as is the Treaty of Partition according to his own confession; which was esteemed no otherwise by judicious men from the very first commencement thereof, tho' it carried with it all the Pretensions of Peace and Tranquillity in the World.

He comes, pag. 23. to the Conclusion of his Argument, tho' indeed the chief design of his Book; which he applies to that sort of People, "who have appeared Champions for our *English* Liberty, as to "damn all kind of Force as useless, burdenson to "the Kingdom, and Badges of Slavery, and all Arguments

“ arguments to be only Pretences for supporting Arbitrary Designs.

This sort of People he speaks of are our Representatives in Parliament, by whom Kings reign, and from whom proceed all the legal Rights of crowned Heads. He having spoken before in several places very highly of his Majesty, he thinks he may with the better assurance degrade our Parliament, and with a squint-ey'd Reflection calls them the Champions of our *English* Liberty : But what can be a greater Scandal upon that august and honourable Assembly, than to say, as he does, that they have damn'd *all kind* of Force as useless? Indeed it has been always the business of *English* Parliaments to damn a Standing Army as useless, burdensom to the Kingdom, and Badges of Slavery ; and with very good reason too : for what People can call themselves free, when it is in the power of their Prince to enslave them at his pleasure? But to say that they have damn'd *all kind* of Force, is both false and scandalous. The Parliament that disbanded the Army were enough careful of our common Security, as conscious of the Designs of our Enemies against us ; yet were unwilling to endanger their Liberties by entertaining a Land Force contrary to their Constitution, and the Interest of our Realm. They very well knew that the specious Pretences of an imaginary Invasion were but a Snake in the Grass, which lay ready to spit its venom on their Freedoms, when time should serve ; and should they have burdened the People with the payment of an Army in expectation of an Invasion, which has not yet happen'd, and perhaps never will, would it not have been just cause.

cause of the resentment of the People they represent ?

Did they leave the Nation defenceless, or damn all kind of Force, when they made such ample provision for a Fleet, which are the Walls and Bulworks of our Island, and have been found by our Forefathers to be the best security to our Kingdom, and which under a good management never yet failed us ? This Aspersions of his is so grand an Abuse upon our Parliament, that an *English*-man can never put it up : But their Hands are long enough to revenge their own Injuries.

That the Arguments for a Land-force were only pretences for supporting of arbitrary Designs, is demonstrable enough : for what man would endanger his Liberty, but one who was willing to be a Slave ? Laws are silenc'd by the force of Arms, and where the Laws cannot speak, what the King speaks is a Law. Those who most vigorously opposed the disbanding of the Army, were such as were taken off from the Interest of their Country, either by Places of Profit or other dependances ; and I hope you'll grant such to be the proper Tools to carry on arbitrary Designs. 'Twas the notion of a Conquest begat the notion of a Standing Army, without which a Conquest cannot subsist ; and a King in the head of an Army may make what Title he pleases, and make it good when he has done ; and the People must submit to his discretionary Power : for there is no fence against a Flail.

He goes on : " If the *French* should attack *Spain*,
 " I am far from saying, I am glad they will be convin-
 " ced ; but I must say I am sorry the People of *Eng-*
 " *land* have been deluded by their specious Pretences.

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That is as much as to say, that our Parliament are an arrant pack of Knaves, and have deluded the People of *England* in securing their Liberties to them, by the specious Pretence of disbanding an Army, which might in time have enslav'd them. Was ever an *English* Parliament treated after such a barbarous manner, by an Author, who by his Principles can be no Native of that Country whose Representatives he thus scandalizes? If *France* attack *Spain*, what is that to us? Nor need he do a thing of that nature, to convince us of his Ambition in the enlarging of his Dominions. But what need he attack *Spain*? we see as yet no opposition from that Quarter. *Volenti non fit Injuria*; If the People of *Spain* complain not of any Hardship, but are willing to take the Duke of *Anjou* for their King, I know no reason why our Author should complain for them. If *France* attack us, if the Lords of the Admiralty please, we know how to defend our selves without the Assistance of a Land Force, or turning Knights Errant in seeking dangerous Enterprises, and broken Bones abroad, because we are weary of Peace at home.

“ For, says he, if the *French* carry the *Spanish* Monarchy, for want of our being in a Condition to prevent it, I am bold to tell these Gentlemen, God Almighty must be put to the trouble of working another Miracle to save us, or we are reduc'd to a very dangerous Condition.

Here you find it the indispensable Duty of the *English* Nation to prevent the *French* from carrying the *Spanish* Monarchy; here's Work cut out for us whether we will or no: and if we don't do it, he grows very bold, and huffs our Parliament into a Compliance with his Demands; nay, he brings God Almighty him-

self into the Quarrel, who must be troubled (he's very familiar with the Deity too, as if it were a trouble and hardship upon God to work deliverance) to save us by another Miracle. He grows high, and how to tame him in his Political Fury I can't tell: To tell him that the Business betwixt *France* and *Spain* signifies no more to us, than the Differences betwixt the little *Indian* Princes in the *West-Indies*, or between the Czar of *Muscovy* and *Narva*, would much disturb him; but to tell him that the Treaty of Partition, from whence these Differences arise, does not in the least concern the *English* Nation, would make him quite mad. For my part (I speak for my self, and not for the rest of the People, as he does) I care not who is K. of *France* or *Spain*, provided the K. of *England* governs according to Law, and will head the Native Strength of the Kingdom against a Foreign Invasion: In doing of this we may expect the Blessing of God upon us, without his working a Miracle to save us; for whilst we are found in the way of our Duty, God will meet with us in the way of his Providence; but when we attempt things out of our Sphere, and tempt God by forestalling his Providence in the disposal of Kingdoms and States which are not under our Care, we may bring his Judgments upon our Heads without a Miracle.

The greatest Miracle that has happ'ned in my Time was the Revolution; which was indeed a Miracle of Miracles, the Result of many Miracles. That so brave a Nation as the *English* should suffer their King so far to invade their Liberties, was a great Miracle; that afterwards they should not bring him to Reason by their own Native Strength, but should call in an Army of Foreigners to help 'em to do it, was yet a greater

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Miracle ; but after they had done the Work, that they sent them back to their own Country, and also that they disbanded their own Army, is no Miracle at all, otherwise the Cure would have been worse than the Disease. But if after they have purchased Peace at the expence of so much Blood and Treasure, they should raise but ten Men in the Difference that may happen about the Partition of the *Spanish* Monarchy, I shall esteem it a very great Miracle.

Page 25. he goes on : " I know God can prevent
 " Human Contrivances, and I believe he has plac'd
 " King *William* on the *English* Throne, on purpose to
 " disappoint this Invincible Monarch in these vast De-
 " signs ; but no Thanks to our Gentlemen that have
 " so weak'ned both his Hands and his Interest at
 " Home, as to make him less able to perform for us
 " what is our own Advantage, than His Majesty wou'd
 " be, and than the Case requir'd.

If ever Man petition'd in print for a Place, surely our Author does in this Book : But cannot he applaud the King, without abusing our Parliament in the same Paragraph ? This is an invidious Charge upon our Representatives, and very disingenuous and false : His Majesty may have the Hearts of all his People if he pleases ; and to say that the cashiering of a few Foreigners out of our Service, and disbanding our own Men, is a weakning of the King's Hands, is the highest Affront to the *English* Nation. Were not the Forces, raised for the Service of the Nation, in the Nation's Pay ? and will any wise Man keep Servants in pay any longer than he has Service for them to do ? Who so proper to discharge them, as those who hir'd them, and paid them their Wages ? And who so fit to judg of the Security

curity of a Country, as those who are the Freeholders of it? Any wise Man would sooner trust his Son or Relation with the Guard of his Concerns, than a Stranger, who might embezel his Goods, and despoil his Heritage.

He proceeds: "As to Ways and Means, I meddle
 "not with them, I leave them to the wise Heads of
 "the Nation; but with submission to their Judg-
 "ments, this I am positive in, let our Measures be
 "what they will, if we do not keep the Enemy, the
 "*French* I mean, out of *Spain*, we are undone.

The Parliament indeed is beholden to him at last, that he will leave any thing at all to their management: their *Reputation* was quite eclips'd before, but now he condescends so far as to give them the *Reputation* of raising Money; which I dare ingage he would not have done, if he could have rais'd it by the booted Tax-gatherers of a Standing Army. But yet let their Measures be what they will, if they don't raise an Army to keep the Enemy, the *French* King, out of *Spain*, we shall be undone as a Man would undo an Oister, nothing but Death and the Cobler will insue upon their non-compliance with him in this Point. But how comes the *French* King to be our Enemy? has he declared War against us? has he entered any of our Territories, seized any of our Merchandizes, or committed any Outrages upon our Shipping? If he be our Enemy already, what is become of the Honourable Peace of *Reswick*? His entring of *Spain* makes him not our Enemy, no part of that Country belonging to us, either by Will, Deed of Gift, Right of Inheritance; no, not so much as by the Treaty of Partition: and what have we to do to intermeddle with the Pretensions of Sovereign Princes, or to prevent
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the Natives of a Country from giving their Kingdom to whom they please ?

He adds: "In all the Histories of Times and Wars
 " I never read of a General who would not chuse to
 " be Master of the Field, and able to fight his Ene-
 " my, rather than to be coop'd up, and bound to
 " defend the Walls of a Town.

This Gentleman, it seems, has read all the Histories of Times and Wars, and from his reading gathers an undoubted Conclusion, that a General would rather chuse to be Master of the Field than to be coop'd up. But in all his reading did he ever find a General, except a mad one, that would either chuse to be Master of the Field, or be coop'd up, when he could avoid both ? Certainly he thinks the *English* love Fighting for Fighting's sake, and that our Pockets are so replenished already, that our Purse-Strings are ready to break. In former times, when the Kings of *England* grew religiously zealous in enslaving their People, at such a Juncture their People us'd to read 'em Lectures of Glory and Honour, engag'd 'em in a Holy War, and sent 'em on a Fool's Errand to the Holy Land : But the case is altered now, we are in the entire possession of our Liberties, and never desire an occasion to hazard the Life of his Majesty, so precious to these Nations, but in defence of our Realm. We are coop'd up by Nature to our great advantage ; and if any foreign Potentate will try the Experiment to invade our *Coop*, I don't question but we shall have *English* Cocks enough to give him battel, and send him home displum'd for his Pains. If the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the Territories thereunto belonging, were offered to our King, out of a due respect to his Ma-

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jeſty and the common good of our Realm, I ſhould give my hand againſt it : For it is none of our Buſineſs or Intereſt to enlarge our Territories, but to defend what we have ; nor will any wiſe People ſeek Wars abroad, when they can enjoy Peace and Tranquillity at home.

I humbly conceive, if *England* and *Holland* be any way obliged to declare a War againſt *France* concerning the Affair of *Spain* as it ſtands at this Juncture, it might with the better pretence be done upon the foot of the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, in which the Renunciation made by *France* to the Crown of *Spain* was agreed unto and confirmed by the Legiſlative Power of both Kingdoms, whereof all the Princes and Potentates of *Europe* were Guarantees. But indeed the Treaty of Partition it ſelf deſtroying that of the *Pyrenees*, we cannot imagine that the *Dutch*, or any concerned in the Treaty of Partition, ſhould now trump up the *Pyrenean* Treaty to the prejudice of *France* ; ſo that I believe we are as far from any good ground for a new War, as thoſe are from good Reaſons that propoſe it.

All this noiſe of War and making the *French* King an Enemy, are but neceſſary Amuſements of our Author to perſwade us of the neceſſity of an Army : He has uſurp'd the Royal Prerogative in declaring War againſt *France*, before that King or any of his Subjects have given us any Affront. Certainly his Majeſty and his People are better Judges of this Affair than our Author. Had his Majeſty any apprehenſions of this nature, we might have certainly concluded he would have ſummoned his Parliament e're this time : Theſe Appearances of Danger would have haſtened the

the Sessions; these things would have been now under the mature consideration of our Representatives in Parliament, who are the most proper Judges of such Occurrences.

Pag. 25, 26. he says, " If the *French* get the *Spanish* Crown, we are beaten out of the Field as to Trade, and are besieged in our own Island; and never let us flatter our selves with our Safety consisting so much in our Fleet: For this I presume to lay down as a fundamental Axiom, at least as the Wars go of late, 'tis not the longest Sword, but the longest Purse that conquers. If the *French* get *Spain*, they get the greatest Trade in the World in their Hands: They that have the most Trade, will have the most Mony, and they that have the most Mony, will have the most Ships, the best Fleet, and the best Armies; and if once the *French* master us at Sea, where are we then? And tho I would not lessen our Fleet, which I believe is now the best in the World, yet he that looks back to the *French* Fleet before their Misfortune, will tell you that all our *English* was not able to look them in the Face, if we had no *Dutch* on our side, and hardly with the *Dutch* and us together.

I must confess, if the Monarchy of *Spain* be added to that of *France*, and the *French* should be so vain as thereupon to make war with *England*, our Trade may be embarras'd, but not so as to be totally destroyed or undone. The security of Trade consists chiefly in Shipping, and that Prince who has the best Fleet, his People will have the best Trade. But he says, " we must not flatter our selves with our Safety consisting in our Fleet. None of these Army-men
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advance their Notion without running down our Fleet ; for could they once beat the *English* Nation off from the security of a Fleet, the security of an Army takes place of course. I shall take it for granted, that under our former Circumstances our Fleet was a sufficient Security ; but now the Question to be discuss'd, is, whether our Fleet is a sufficient Security under our present Circumstances, the Kingdom of *Spain*, and the Territories thereunto belonging, being joyned to that of *France*, and *France* (as our Author says) our Enemy.

To solve this Question, I shall in the first place consider, under such Circumstances, how far Land Forces will be a Security ; and in the second place shall fully prove, that at such a Juncture a Fleet is our truest Security and just Defence.

To the first, supposing we had an Army, as our Author desires, I would fain know what he would do with them, unless to bring the People of *England* into the same condition with those of *France*. To raise an Army in *England*, to oppose the Pretensions of the *French* King to the Monarchy of *Spain*, is altogether impracticable. He should have been so kind as to have told us where he would have landed these men. 'Tis true, *Pag.* 23. he talks of landing a small Force of about eight thousand men in *Fontarabia*, but does not tell us whether Horse or Foot, or both ; nor does he propose the way of getting them thither, nor say that the People of that side need or have desired our assistance. If we go thither, and land our men without Invitation, we are Invaders, and the Natives are more in danger of us than of the *French* : For armed Troops that land upon a Country without leave of the Inhabitants,

habitants, come to make a Conquest without any Pretensions of Right; and should we make such an Attempt, and be sent back, or our Men destroy'd, what satisfaction will our Author make to the Nation for his Project?

You cannot land an Army in the Body of *Spain*, without a sufficient number of Horse to cover your Foot: and a sufficient number of Forces for such an Expedition, must with much difficulty, loss and charge, be transported, considering the length of the Way, the dangers of the Sea, and the difficulty of landing. You cannot land them in *Portugal* without leave, and the situation of that Kingdom being such as 'tis environed with the Territories of *France* and *Spain*, you cannot imagine they will ever suffer a disembarkment there. If you land your Forces in *Holland*, and force your way thro part of the *Spanish Netherlands* into *Germany*, and so come upon the back of *Spain*, 'twill be an Enterprize too dangerous and costly for a People altogether unconcerned, and who will get nothing by the Bargain. So that I think at this time of day, to talk of an Army, upon the bare surmises of a War never like to be, favours more of a Design against *England*, than any other part of the World beside.

But that a Fleet, in the second place, is not only in this, but in all other Emergencies our chief Security, is an undoubted Verity. His crying up an Army in opposition to our Constitution, and crying down our Fleet to make us defenseless, I can never away with: To tell us that we in conjunction with the *Dutch* are hardly able to look the *French* in the Face, is the highest insolence offer'd to the *English* Nation. I must

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confess,

confess, the Navy of *England* in the hands of Men that know nothing of the Business, or are Enemies to our Constitution, and for a Land Force, will signify but little: But if ever the Parliament of *England* shall assume their Prerogative, and take the management of the Navy into their own hands, we shall grow more formidable, and get a greater Reputation than ten Land Armies can procure; and that this has been the Business of Parliaments, we have Precedents enough in former Times to produce. The Lord High Admiral of *England*, the Lord Treasurer of *England*, the Lord Chief Justice of *England*, the Lord Chancellor of *England*, the Offices that have the Name of *England* added to them, are all immediately under the management of the People of *England*; and under their management I don't see who can hurt us.

Now *France* and *Spain* being united, the greatest Difficulty lies as to Trade, which they cannot live without; they'll get nothing by keeping their Commodities by them: and if they break with us when under a good management of our Fleet, we shall have an opportunity of destroying their Shipping, and of becoming the Carriers of all *European* Commodities.

Our Forefathers with their Shipping only, have done Wonders in the Service of their Country; and whatever Reflections our Author may cast upon our Fleet, we have better Ships, and as good Men to command them as any of our Forefathers, whenever the Lords of the Admiralty shall think fit to make use of them. And hereby we may retrieve the Reputation of our Country, which our Author has so miserably sullied; who tho' poor and despicable, as he would represent
her.

her to be, could, to keep up the *Reputation* and Grandeur of her Prince, pay into the *Exchequer* out of the Customs only the last Quarter, upwards of six hundred thousand Pounds. Now if Money be the Sinews of War, and gives a *Reputation* to the Sword, then I challenge our Author to name any Country that is able to make a greater *Figure* than our selves. And to confirm this, I shall insert what the Great and Noble *Algernon Sidney* says, in his unparallel'd Discourses concerning Government, p. 222. a Book that can never be sufficiently valued by the Lovers of *English Liberties*.

“ When *Van Tromp* set upon *Blake* in *Folkston-Bay*,
 “ the Parliament had not above thirteen Ships against
 “ threefcore, and not a Man that had ever seen any
 “ other Fight at Sea than between a Merchant Ship
 “ and a Pirat, to oppose the best Captain in the
 “ World, attended with many others in Valour and
 “ Experience not much inferiour to him. Many other
 “ Difficulties were observed in the unsettled State :
 “ Few Ships, want of Money, several Factions, and
 “ some who to advance particular Interests betray'd
 “ the Publick. But such was the Power of Wisdom
 “ and Integrity in those that sat at the Helm, and
 “ their diligence in chusing Men only for their *Merit*,
 “ was blessed with such Success, that in two
 “ years our Fleets grew to be as famous as our Land
 “ Armies. The *Reputation* and Power of our Nation
 “ rose to a greater height, than when we possessed
 “ the better half of *France*, and the Kings of *France*
 “ and *Scotland* were our Prisoners. All the States,
 “ Kings and Potentates of *Europe*, most respectfully,
 “ not to say submissively, sought our Friendship ;
 “ and

“ and *Rome* was more afraid of *Blake* and his Fleet,
 “ than they had been of the great King of *Sweden*,
 “ when he was ready to invade *Italy* with a hundred
 “ thousand Men.

And that we do not make such a *Figure* now in the World with our Navy, we may thank those Gentlemen that have taken the Administration of that Affair upon themselves when they were conscious of their own want of Knowledg, as having never been concerned in Sea Affairs, or were bias'd from advancing the Glory of the Fleet, by their Interest in a Land Army, to so great a degree, that Admirals themselves, as well as those that manag'd our Naval Affairs at home, could declare against the Fleet, by voting for a Standing Army. 'Twas this was the occasion of such Mismanagements at Sea, as our brave and honest Forefathers would even have blush'd to mention: 'twas this gave away our *Turky* Fleet to the *French*, with whom we are now so angry; 'twas this was the occasion of that treacherous Escape of *Pointi* into *Brest*, as also of the *Thoulon* Squadron: 'twas this Management victuall'd our Navy with Bread made of Pease, stinking Beer, Beef and Pork, and paid our poor Sailors with Q's and R's instead of Money. 'Tis this Management, I say, that will stain the Annals of this Reign with the Records of the infamous managery of our Naval Affairs, and is at present the only sad symptom of our languishing Condition; for how can we expect better success under such a management, or that we can ever man our Fleet with Men so much abus'd in the Service?

To conclude this Pamphlet, I shall show how he has answered his own Book, by apparent Contradictions,

tions, and Escapes from true Argument. The design of writing his Book is manifestly to bring an Army upon us to our future charge, and the endangering our Liberties; and he persuades us to it by the false glosses, of the Power of *France* having the Kingdom of *Spain* annexed to it. And yet, Pag. 10, 11. he says,

“ If he should make the Duke *D' Anjou* King, *France* would really get nothing by the bargain; for in one Age the Race would be all *Spaniards* again: Nay, in a few years Property would prevail, and he would no more let his Brother the Duke of *Burgundy*, when King of *France*, encroach upon him, than the late King of *Spain* would the present King of *France*. We do not want Instances in the World that Interest banishes all the Ties of Nation and Kindred. When the Duke *D' Anjou* had been King of *Spain* some time, he would look upon *Spain* to be his Own, his Native, his Peculiar, and be as far from subjecting himself to *France*, because he was born there, as if he had never seen it. Possibly he might be willing to join Interest with *France*, and it may be join Forces upon occasion; but it must be where the Interest of the two Nations did not clash then, and that is almost no where; but if ever *France* encroach upon him, she would find him King of *Spain*, not Duke *D' Anjou*.

“ So that all the King of *France* could get by accepting the Crown of *Spain*, would be a little present Satisfaction, to see a Son of the House of *Bourbon* on the *Spanish* Throne; but as King of *France* he would not be one Farthing the better for it.

Now if the Duke *D'Anjou* be pure *Spanish*, and *France* no more interested in the Kingdom of *Spain* than any other Kingdom or State in the World; to what purpose would our Author have us declare War against *France*; or what need shall we have for a Standing Army? Here is no danger in the case: *England* has the same share of Trade in that Kingdom as ever it had; and if so, we need not care who is King of *Spain*. It is impossible for *France* to beat us out of the *Spanish* Trade, if the Lords of the Treasury will take care of the Owlers that transport our Wool to that Kingdom. If we have, as he intimates pag. 27. lost any part of our Woollen Manufactures, it is occasioned by the exportation of our Wool; but he forgets the Advantages we have gotten by the War in our Linen Manufacture, when the Western parts of *England* are employ'd in making of Dowlas equal in Goodness to that of *France*; and the present Dutys upon *French* Brandys extend to a prohibition of that Commodity, and to the vast consumption of our Malt. So let the Duke *D'Anjou* be either *Spanish* or *French*, I cannot see how it affects the *English* Nation. If *France* gets any Advantage upon *England* by the Duke *D'Anjou's* being King of *Spain*, and in the Interest of *France*, it will be upon the account of our *Newfoundland* Fishery, and *Hudson-Bay* Trade. They having clandestinely gotten part of these from the *English*, was, as I remember, the first Article in our Declaration of War against them, and, if I mistake not, the very first confirm'd to them by the Treaty of *Reswick*; which if it had not been confirm'd, I don't see that *France* would have been, as he says, one Farthing the better for the Bargain.

Amongst

Amongst many others, I shall add but one more of his Contradictions concerning our Fleet, when, *pag.* 25, 26. he says we must not flatter our selves with our Safety consisting so much in our Fleet, and yet in the very same Paragraph he tells us, that our Fleet is now the best in the World, as indeed it is. But Liars ought to have good memories.

F I N I S.